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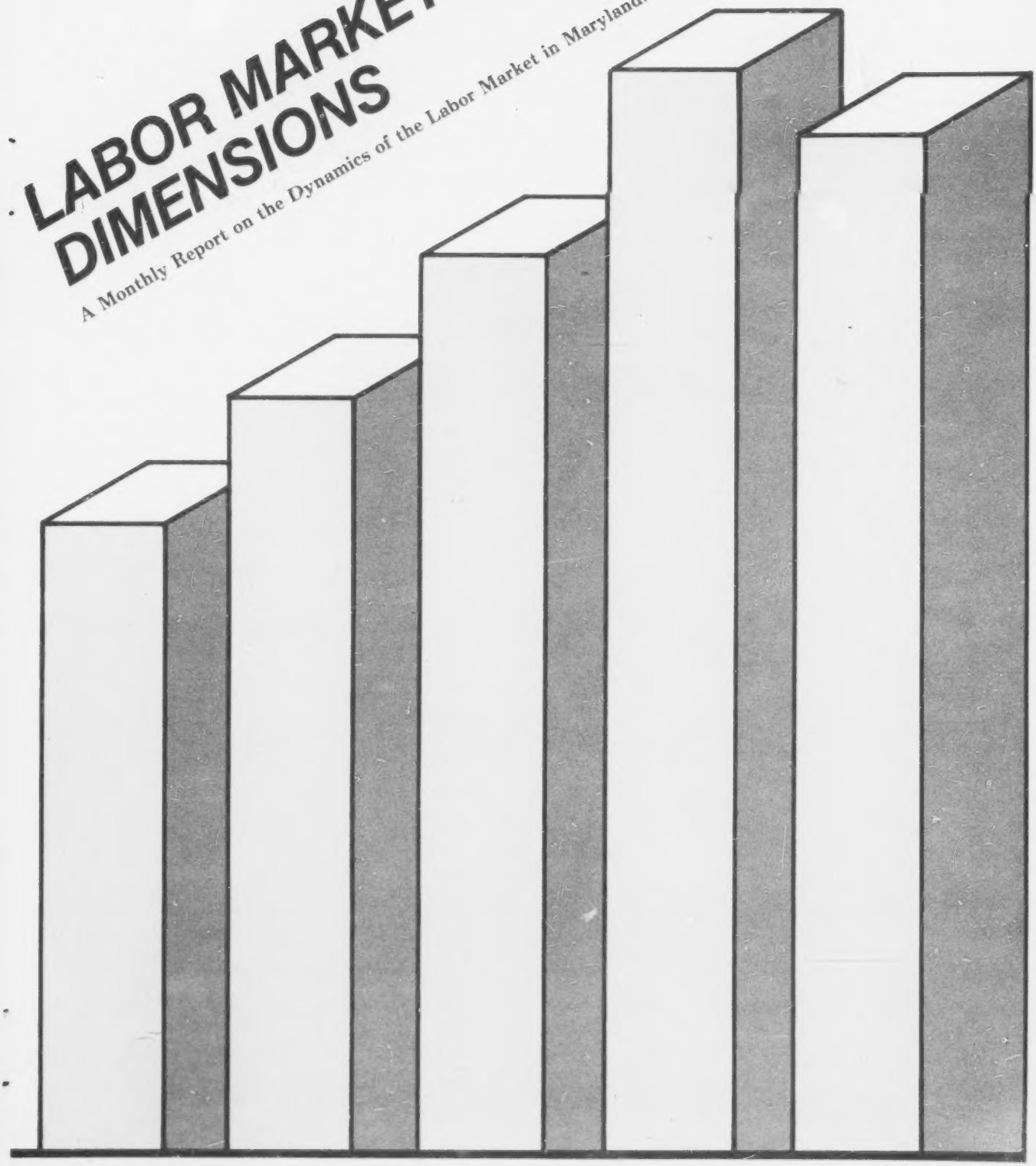
MAY, 1985

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

A Monthly Report on the Dynamics of the Labor Market in Maryland.



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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

MAY, 1985

HIGHLIGHTS

Maryland's unemployment rate declineed to 4.4 percent in May from 4.8 percent in April. This is the lowest May rate since 1974 and is significantly below last May's rate of 5.2 percent.

As students and summer workers entered the labor market, Maryland's civilian labor force expanded by an estimated 11,445 persons between April and May. Employment swelled by 19,353 persons, as recalls particularly in construction, food processing, and eating/drinking places reduced unemployment by 7,908 persons.

Only four states had lower unemployment rates than Maryland during April. The nation's May rate of 7.0 percent is higher than Maryland's by 2.6 percentage points.

Unemployment rates decreased in all Maryland counties during May.

The state's nonagricultural payroll employment registered a greater seasonal increase this May than last. Hiring was evident in construction, eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, food processing, real estate, business services, membership organizations, and federal and local government.

Initial claims filed for state unemployment insurance declined by 1,632 between April and May, while continued claims receded by 19,432. Initial claims are more numerous than last May by 1,049, although continued claims for the same month last year were 10,299 higher.

Prices of consumer items increased by 0.4 percent nationally between April and May and have been inflated by 3.7 percent since May, 1984.

Average weekly earnings of Maryland's manufacturing production workers have risen by a lesser 3.0 percent between May of 1984 and 1985 than the national inflation rate. Between this April and May, average weekly earnings decreased by $2.27, as the average workweek increased slightly by 0.3 hours and hourly earnings fell by a sizable 13 cents.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(PERSONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE)

Maryland's May decrease in unemployment greater than expected.

Seasonal hiring brought Maryland's unemployment rate down to 4.4 percent in May from 4.8 percent in April, a decrease greater than expected. Unemployment has fallen since January as spring hiring increased in construction, eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, and agribusiness. This May also saw hiring throughout trade as well as in food processing, real estate, business services, membership orga nizations, and federal and local government. Employment did recede somewhat in personal services and in state government. It is expected that estimates for June could show an increased unemployment rate due to seasonal layoffs in school systems and as students and summer workers enter the labor market.

In this third year of recovery from the 1981-1982 recession, unemployment's decline from a peak rate of 9.4 percent in January, 1982 has not slowed. From this year's top rate of 6.1 percent in January, unemployment has steadily receded by 1.7 percentage points as of May. Last year the rate decreased by a lesser 1.3 percentage points during that four-month period. As further evidence of this state's insistent downward trend in unemployment over and above normal seasonal trends, the rate has declined by 0.8 percentage points from its level last May of 5.2 percent. This May's unemployment rate is the lowest May rate since 1974.

Students and summer workers swell the labor force

Maryland's civilian labor force expanded by an estimated 11,445 persons between April and May to a level of 2,255,070. This increase, as summer workers and students started to enter the labor market, was less than the gain last May. While unemploy ment decreased to a greater extent than last May by 7,908 per sons, employment increased to a lesser extent this May by 19,353 persons.

The greatest numbers of unemployed persons are found in

construction, food processing, primary metals manufacturing, wholesale trade, eating and drinking places, and business services. Although unemployed persons entering the labor force increased during May, claimants for unemployment insurance decreased particularly in construction, food processing, and eating and drinking places. Claimants represented an estimated 32.3 percent of the total May unemployment.

There are 14,770 more persons in the labor force than at this time last year. While unemployment has decreased by 17,815 persons over the year, hiring has proceeded fast enough to absorb those persons as well as the previously discouraged job-seekers who have been entering the labor market. Employment is up by an estimated 32,585 persons since May, 1984.

Unemployment is exceptionally low in May. In April only four states had lower unemployment rates. The U.S. May unemployment rate of 7.0 percent (not seasonally adjusted) is higher than Maryland's rate by 2.6 percentage points. Unemployment national ly is down only slightly from its April rate of 7.1 percent and its May, 1984 rate of 7.2 percent. Black persons' unemployment actually increased nationally between April and May from 15.0 to 15.1 percent. At the state level, black unemployment is only estimated annually. In 1984, Maryland's rate was estimated at 9.3 percent.

Unemployment rates decreased in all Maryland counties during May

Every Maryland county had lower unemployment in May than in April. Unemployment has fallen below 3 percent of the labor force in Howard, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Talbot counties. Rates still exceed 10 percent only in Dorchester and Somerset counties. May unemployment rates ranged from 2.2 percent in Montgomery County up to 14.9 percent in Somerset.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, unemployment fell from 5.6 percent in April to 5.3 percent in May. Hiring occurred in construction, eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, business services, amusement and recreation services, membership organizations, and federal government. Some layoffs were noted in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing, state government, and personal services. Baltimore City's unemployment rate dropped from 7.1 percent in April to 6.8 percent in May. Unemployment decreased significantly in Harford County from 6.3 to 4.9 percent.

Unemployment dropped to an even lower level in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area from 2.9 to 2.6 percent. Employment increased seasonally in construction, business and amusement/recreation services, federal and local government, and retail trade, especially at eating and drinking places.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate dropped significantly during May from 8.9 to 7.8 percent. Construction recalls contributed to decreases in Allegany County's rate from 9.1 to 8.0 percent and in Garrett County's from 13.1 to 9.6 percent.

Within the Balance of State area, unemployment receded from 7.3 percent in April to 6.2 percent in May. Unemployment rates fell by at least a full percentage point in Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Somerset, and Worcester counties. Seasonal recalls in food processing contributed to the lower unemployment rates, as did other seasonal hiring at eating and drinking places and at hotels and lodging places.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

(JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK)

Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment increased by an estimated 24,000 jobs between April and May, more than the seasonal gain last May of 19,400 jobs. Since this January, employment has steadily expanded by 68,700 jobs. This is less than the hiring of 74,500 during that four-month period in 1984, because of relatively sluggish spring hiring this February and April. Since April, 1983, employment each month has exceeded its level for the same month a year ago. The May, 1985 employment total of 1,885,400 jobs exceeds the May, 1984 level by 84,600. In 1984 and 1985 employment has consistently set new records, the total for this May setting a new May record.

Manufacturing employment was relatively stable in April and May of both 1984 and 1985. Four hundred manufacturing jobs were lost this April and 200 were gained this May. This May, food products did show relatively sizable hiring of 1,200, mostly seasonally hiring in preserved fruits/vegetables and seafood. Slower seasonal hiring last May resulted in a lesser increase of 600 jobs in food processing. Last May, layoffs in ship building and repair precipitated a loss of 600 jobs in transportation equipment; whereas, no change was observed this May.

While the rest of Maryland's labor market is still enjoying recovery from the 1981-1982 recession, manufacturing is on a new downward curve. For the 7th consecutive month, manufacturing jobs are fewer than their totals a year ago, in May by 3,700. The major declining industries are primary metals, down by 4,000 jobs, and apparel/textiles, down by 1,700. Primary metals has lost 1,400 jobs just since this January. Even the important high tech industry of electric and

electronic equipment is down by 700 jobs from last May. Meanwhile, model changeovers and the resul ting recalls have added 2,000 jobs to transportation equipment over the year, and food processing is up by 1,700 jobs.

Maryland's nonmanufacturing employment has swelled for four consecutive months, rising by 69,300 jobs between January and May as compared to a greater 72,500 increase during that period in 1984. During this May, 23,800 jobs were added in nonmanufacturing, exceeding the gain of 19,000 last May. Hiring was more expansive this May than last in trade, construction, services, and federal government. Local government exhibited net gains this year as compared to losses a year ago. Employment did expand more slowly this May than last in transportation and in finance, insurance, and real estate. Only state government lost employment this May, although it had expanded somewhat last May.

Trade registered a seasonal gain of 11,400 during this May, far more than the increase of 7,100 during last May. Between this February and May, trade scored a seasonal increase of 22,600 jobs, which still is less than the 23,700 expansion during that period in 1984. This May, hiring was noted throughout trade, especially in the highly seasonal industry of eating and drinking places.

The services category also was active during May, adding 5,000 jobs due to hiring in business services, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, and membership organizations. At the end of income tax season, layoffs were noted in personal services. Last May services employment expanded by a somewhat lesser 4,600 jobs. Services has swelled by 20,600 jobs between this January and May, much greater than the increase of 16,400 during that period of 1984.

A third highly seasonal job category, construction, was boosted by 4,200 jobs during this May, adding to the growth of 17,600 since its wintertime low this February. In May, 1984 a lesser 3,800 jobs were added, and a lesser 15,700 were gained between February and May.

Hiring of summer workers began at defense establishments and other federal agencies during May, expanding federal government employment by 2,000. Summer hiring began later last year, when only 900 jobs were added during May. Local government increased slightly by 900 jobs during this May, with limited hiring at the end of the school year and the beginning of summer hiring by city and county governments. Scattered seasonal hiring, especially in real estate, bolstered finance, insurance, and real estate by 800 jobs during May. Transportation industries engaged in a limited addition of 400 jobs. The only nonmanufacturing category to decline during May, state government, subsided by 800 jobs divided among public colleges/universities and other state agencies.

Baltimore Metropolitan Area

In the Baltimore area, payroll employment increased by 7,800 jobs between April and May. Although the area comprised 52.5 percent of the statewide May employment total, the area's hiring during May represented only 32.5 percent of the statewide gain. Balti more's employment has risen by 9,000 jobs since May, 1984, representing 10.6 percent of the state's expansion. Between this April and May, Baltimore's jobs increased in construction by 700, trade by 4,200, services by 2,600, and federal government by 700. Jobs did decline in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing by 500 and state government by 600.

Note: Trends and levels of nonagricultural payroll employment differ from those of total employment. The former is an estimate of payroll jobs by place of work and the latter is an estimate of persons by place of residence. The two sets of estimates are produced independently by different programs. Also, the payroll employment excludes agriculture, self-employed workers, domestics, unpaid family workers, and strikers.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manu facturing industries decreased by $2.27 between April and May to $393.33. Although the average workweek increased slightly by 0.3 hours to 40.3, hourly earnings fell by 13 cents over the month to $9.76. Out of the 16 manufacturing categories for which hours and earnings are published, 10 reported lower hourly earnings during May because of lower incentive pay and less overtime work. During May, hourly earnings ranged from $6.24 in apparel and textiles up to $13.64 in primary metals. Average workweeks ranged from 35.0 hours in apparel and textiles up to 44.7 hours in stone, clay, and glass products. Since May, 1984, average workweeks in manufacturing have actually declined by 0.5 hours, while increases in hourly earnings have extended the weekly earnings by $11.44 or 3.0 percent, less than the 3.7 inflation rate in prices of consumer items. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, manufacturing production workers' average weekly earnings increased by $3.44 between April and May to $416.75, as average workweeks lengthened by 0.5 hours to 41.1 and average hourly earnings decreased by 4 cents to $10.14.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims for May were down 8.3 percent as workers in the seasonal industries of construction, hotels and recreation services were recalled. Continued claims decreased 13.2 percent, weeks compensated were down 15.2 percent, and the amount of payments declined 14.8 percent. The average weekly check amount rose less than one percent to $127.35.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program decreased 1.7 percent and continued claims declined 17.0 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program decreased 3.6 percent and continued claims declined 17.7 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 9.6 percent, continued claims decreased 12.8 percent, weeks compensated were down 14.0 percent, and the amount of payments declined 13.8 percent. The average weekly check amount increased less than one percent to $129.82.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

According to the U. S. Department of Labor, prices of consumer goods, indexed at 321.3, increased by 0.4 percent between April and May and by 3.7 percent from last May. The index means that a market basket of goods that cost $10 in 1967 now costs $32.13. The index for food and beverages, at 301.0, was down by 0.2 percent from April but up by 2.5 percent from May, 1984. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the prices of consumer items were indexed at 323.1, representing an increase from March of 0.7 percent and from last May of 3.8 percent. Indexed at 302.7, the area's prices of food and beverages were down by 0.6 percent over two months but up by 2.4 percent over a year ago.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, 2nd quarter 1984.

Zoned Employment and Unemployment Statistics, 1983 and 1984 annual averages by census tracts.

Zoned Employment and Unemployment Statistics, 1983 and 1984 an nual averages by minor civil divisions.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment by Place of Residence, reivsed data for Maryland's areas and counties for 1980, 1981, and 1982.

State of Maryland
Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment
By Place of Residence
MAY, 1985

Area	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment Rate		
	May	April**	May	April**	May	April**	May	April**	May '84
MARYLAND	2,255,070	2,243,625	2,156,177	2,136,824	98,893	106,801	4.4	4.8	5.2
BALTIMORE METRO. AREA	1,091,463	1,087,613	1,034,078	1,026,867	57,385	60,746	5.3	5.6	6.2
BALTIMORE CITY	387,479	385,986	360,946	358,429	26,533	27,557	6.8	7.1	7.6
ANNE ARUNDEL	184,879	183,884	177,891	176,651	6,988	7,233	3.8	3.9	4.6
BALTIMORE	323,822	322,095	307,388	305,244	16,434	16,851	5.1	5.2	6.1
CARROLL	48,636	48,754	47,024	46,696	1,612	2,058	3.3	4.2	4.8
HARFORD	72,914	73,531	69,365	68,881	3,549	4,650	4.9	6.3	6.0
HOWARD	60,755	60,393	59,097	58,684	1,658	1,709	2.7	2.8	3.3
QUEEN ANNE'S	12,980	12,970	12,368	12,281	612	689	4.7	5.3	6.9
D.C. AREA	904,372	899,523	880,457	873,792	23,915	25,731	2.6	2.9	3.3
CALVERT	22,075	22,030	21,350	21,189	725	841	3.3	3.8	4.5
CHARLES	46,766	46,518	45,683	45,338	1,083	1,180	2.3	2.5	3.2
FREDERICK	72,545	72,338	70,494	69,960	2,051	2,378	2.8	3.3	2.9
MONTGOMERY	357,432	355,307	349,468	346,823	7,964	8,484	2.2	2.4	2.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S	405,554	403,332	393,461	390,483	12,093	12,849	3.0	3.2	3.8
WESTERN MARYLAND	98,081	98,016	90,453	89,262	7,628	8,754	7.8	8.9	9.5
ALLEGANY	34,231	34,531	31,504	31,388	2,727	3,143	8.0	9.1	9.5
GARRETT	11,825	11,984	10,694	10,413	1,131	1,571	9.6	13.1	11.6
WASHINGTON	52,025	51,501	48,255	47,461	3,770	4,040	7.2	7.8	9.1
BALANCE OF STATE	161,154	158,474	151,189	146,905	9,965	11,569	6.2	7.3	6.4
CAROLINE	8,542	8,508	7,895	7,724	647	784	7.6	9.2	9.7
CECIL	32,504	32,590	30,952	30,606	1,552	1,984	4.8	6.1	6.4
DORCHESTER	15,540	15,483	13,966	13,742	1,574	1,741	10.1	11.2	8.7
KENT	8,366	8,213	7,974	7,726	392	487	4.7	5.9	4.9
ST. MARY'S	20,820	20,269	19,875	19,260	945	1,009	4.5	5.0	5.2
SOMERSET	8,044	7,944	6,842	6,535	1,202	1,409	14.9	17.7	14.9
TALBOT	17,813	17,795	17,298	17,219	515	576	2.9	3.2	3.0
WICOMICO	31,698	31,278	29,540	29,130	2,158	2,148	6.8	6.9	6.0
WORCESTER	17,827	16,394	16,847	14,963	980	1,431	5.5	8.7	5.6
UNITED STATES 2	114,890,000	114,325,000	106,880,000	106,175,000	8,011,000	8,150,000	7.0	7.1	7.2

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. ** Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

MAY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	May '85	April '85	May '84	May '85	April '85	May '84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1885.4	1861.4	1800.8	990.4	982.6	981.4
Manufacturing	214.3	214.1	218.0	137.9	138.3	142.1
Durable Goods	113.6	114.1	116.6	78.1	78.6	81.8
Lumber and wood products	3.7	3.5	3.6	1.3	1.2	1.2
Millwork, plywood & structural members	1.6	1.5	1.6	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	2.9	3.5	1.9	1.8	2.5
Household furniture	1.7	1.7	1.6	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.6	7.5	7.1	5.3	5.1	5.1
Concrete, gypsum and plastic products	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.2	3.1	2.9
Primary metal industries	15.9	16.2	19.9	14.4	14.7	18.4
Blast furnace and basic steel products	12.5	12.5	14.5	12.4	12.5	14.4
Fabricated metal products	8.7	8.7	8.7	5.6	5.6	5.7
Metal cans and shipping containers	*	*	*	1.3	1.3	1.4
Fabricated structural metal products	4.2	4.3	4.2	2.3	2.3	2.2
Machinery, except electrical	17.9	18.3	18.4	10.7	11.2	11.6
Special industry machinery	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	37.9	38.1	38.6	26.6	26.6	26.8
Electrical industrial apparatus	*	*	*	2.3	2.3	2.6
Communication equipment	26.4	26.3	26.0	19.7	19.7	19.4
Transportation equipment	14.0	14.0	12.0	9.6	9.6	7.8
Ship and boat building and repair	1.6	1.7	3.1	1.5	1.6	2.9
Instruments and related products	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.2
Nondurable Goods*	100.7	100.0	101.4	59.8	59.7	60.3
Food and kindred products	28.1	26.9	26.4	14.2	14.0	14.1
Meat products	6.7	6.8	6.6	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.7	3.0	3.2	*	*	*
Beverages	4.7	4.5	4.5	2.9	2.8	2.8
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	12.1	12.3	13.8	7.4	7.5	8.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.1	2.2	2.6	*	*	*
Womens and misses' outerwear	2.4	2.6	2.9	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.9	9.9	9.6	7.5	7.5	7.1
Miscellaneous converted paper products	1.1	1.1	1.0	*	*	*
Printing and publishing	26.0	26.1	26.4	14.2	14.3	14.2
Newspapers	6.2	6.3	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.6	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.4	10.4	10.1	5.7	5.7	5.5
Chemical and allied products	12.6	12.6	12.5	9.9	9.8	9.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7
Paints and allied products	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	9.0	9.1	9.1	5.1	5.1	5.3
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.5	5.5	5.1	3.6	3.7	3.4
Other nondurable goods	1.9	2.0	2.4	*	*	*

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(continued)

(in thousands)

MAY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	May '85	April '85	May '84	May '85	April '85	May '84
Nonmanufacturing	1671.1	1647.3	1582.8	852.5	844.3	839.3
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	132.6	128.4	113.6	54.5	53.8	53.5
Heavy construction contractors	14.2	13.7	13.9	7.6	7.2	7.0
Transportation and public utilities	92.7	92.4	90.2	57.4	57.5	58.7
Railroad transportation	6.7	6.7	7.5	4.8	4.8	5.4
Transportation, except railroads	47.5	47.1	43.1	25.9	25.9	25.6
Trucking and warehousing	27.7	27.5	25.3	13.0	13.0	12.7
Communications, electric, gas & sanitary serv.	38.5	38.6	39.6	26.7	26.8	27.7
Communication, except U.S. postal service	24.3	24.3	25.3	16.7	16.8	17.7
Electric, gas and sanitary services	14.2	14.3	14.3	10.0	10.0	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	473.4	462.0	448.0	240.2	236.0	233.8
Wholesale trade	104.4	104.0	99.1	59.8	59.9	57.9
Retail trade	369.0	358.0	348.9	180.4	176.1	175.9
General merchandise stores	43.6	43.2	41.1	20.0	20.0	19.1
Department stores	37.5	37.3	35.3	16.9	16.9	16.0
Nonstore retailers	6.2	6.1	7.0	5.2	5.0	5.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	109.6	108.8	103.3	64.5	64.2	62.5
Banking	25.2	25.0	24.0	15.1	15.0	14.3
Credit agencies, except banks	19.0	19.0	15.6	9.4	9.5	9.4
Insurance carriers	21.1	21.0	20.4	16.1	16.0	15.3
Services	468.5	463.5	436.8	234.6	232.0	228.5
Health services	122.5	122.1	117.7	69.1	69.0	69.3
Private hospitals	65.3	65.3	62.5	38.7	38.9	39.5
Private educational services	27.3	27.2	26.9	20.1	19.8	19.4
Elementary and secondary school	10.3	10.2	10.1	*	*	*
Colleges, univer., prof. sch. and jr. college	14.9	14.8	14.4	*	*	*
Social services	22.5	22.1	21.0	*	*	*
Miscellaneous services	37.7	37.4	36.2	17.0	16.9	15.9
Engineering and architectural services	23.3	22.9	22.3	8.0	8.0	7.3
Total government	392.7	390.6	389.3	201.1	200.6	202.1
Total federal government	133.7	131.7	132.5	54.0	53.3	53.9
U.S. Department of Defense	47.9	46.7	46.5	19.4	19.0	19.4
U.S. Postal Service	14.4	14.0	13.6	7.7	7.4	7.2
Other federal government	71.4	71.0	72.4	26.9	26.9	27.3
Total state and local government	259.0	258.9	256.8	147.1	147.3	148.2
Total state government	86.9	87.7	87.0	59.8	60.4	60.7
Public universities and colleges	30.4	30.6	30.0	11.4	11.3	11.6
Non-education	56.5	57.1	57.0	48.4	49.1	49.1
Total local government	172.1	171.2	169.8	87.3	86.9	87.5
Public elementary and secondary schools, community college and library	106.1	105.9	103.8	50.6	50.5	50.1
Non-education	66.0	65.3	66.0	36.7	36.4	37.4

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups [1]
Maryland
MAY, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984
MANUFACTURING	$393.33	$395.60	$381.89	40.3	40.0	40.8	$9.76	$9.89	$9.36
DURABLE GOODS	455.87	452.09	434.00	41.9	41.4	42.3	10.88	10.92	10.26
Lumber and wood products	274.56	271.47	275.72	39.0	37.6	41.4	7.04	7.22	6.66
Furniture and fixtures	288.12	290.90	271.35	39.2	39.1	40.2	7.35	7.44	6.75
Stone, clay and glass products	412.28	422.86	408.51	44.0	44.7	44.5	9.37	9.46	9.18
Primary metal industries	560.60	591.29	583.44	41.1	42.6	42.9	13.64	13.88	13.60
Fabricated metal products	379.04	382.94	375.42	41.2	41.0	41.3	9.20	9.34	9.09
Machinery except electrical	469.68	478.98	460.91	40.7	42.5	43.4	11.54	11.27	10.62
Electric and electronic equipment	385.02	364.56	369.75	41.4	39.2	42.5	9.30	9.30	8.70
Transportation equipment	623.30	579.64	491.21	46.0	43.0	40.9	13.55	13.48	12.01
Instruments and related products	328.41	333.20	308.10	38.5	39.2	37.3	8.53	8.50	8.26
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	319.07	261.72	273.67	41.6	36.0	38.6	7.67	7.27	7.09
NONDURABLE GOODS	334.15	339.68	326.49	38.9	38.6	39.1	8.59	8.80	8.35
Food and kindred products	293.74	291.93	309.67	38.0	36.4	39.6	7.73	8.02	7.82
Apparel and other textile products	218.40	227.15	207.85	35.0	35.0	34.7	6.24	6.49	5.99
Paper and allied products	346.88	367.56	351.88	41.1	42.2	41.3	8.44	8.71	8.52
Printing and publishing	396.98	408.28	377.33	37.7	38.3	38.7	10.53	10.66	9.75
Chemical and allied products	462.60	462.25	448.37	43.6	43.0	42.1	10.61	10.75	10.65
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	327.12	318.84	312.30	42.1	41.3	41.2	7.77	7.72	7.58

Covers an estimated 144,100 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.
PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours by Production Workers In Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups[1] Baltimore Metropolitan Area MAY, 1985

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984
MANUFACTURING	$416.75	$413.31	$404.01	41.1	40.6	41.1	$10.14	$10.18	$9.83
DURABLE GOODS	479.54	472.50	459.00	42.4	42.0	42.5	11.31	11.25	10.80
Stone, clay and glass products	423.02	436.88	412.56	43.7	44.9	43.3	9.68	9.73	9.53
Primary metal industries	566.39	599.43	594.65	41.8	43.5	43.5	13.55	13.78	13.67
Fabricated metal products	391.67	404.62	390.41	41.8	41.8	41.8	9.37	9.68	9.34
Machinery except electrical	392.45	412.16	401.69	40.5	42.8	43.1	9.69	9.63	9.32
Electric and electronic equipment	421.83	408.62	399.90	40.6	40.1	41.7	10.39	10.19	9.59
Transportation equipment	679.58	584.56	530.87	48.3	42.7	41.9	14.07	13.69	12.67
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	304.41	227.13	253.93	41.7	33.9	38.3	7.30	6.70	6.63
NONDURABLE GOODS	341.75	341.15	334.11	39.6	38.9	39.4	8.63	8.77	8.48
Food and kindred products	375.32	374.19	378.33	40.4	39.1	40.9	9.29	9.57	9.25
Apparel and other textile products	215.41	227.07	212.65	33.5	32.3	33.7	6.43	7.03	6.31
Paper and allied products	306.03	301.90	317.24	41.3	41.3	41.2	7.41	7.31	7.70
Printing and publishing	356.82	359.29	345.54	36.9	36.7	37.6	9.67	9.79	9.19
Chemical and allied products	456.28	450.40	447.74	44.0	43.1	42.4	10.37	10.45	10.56
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	299.55	295.64	286.21	43.1	42.6	41.6	6.95	6.94	6.88

Covers an estimated 89,300 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

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Unemployment Insurance Activities
State Regular UI Compensation Program
MAY, 1985

INDUSTRY	Maryland			Baltimore Metropolitan Area[2]		
	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984
Total Initial Claims	17,938	19,570	16,889	9,720	10,750	11,605
Total Continued Claims	128,309	147,741	138,608	73,132	83,880	81,435
Total Weeks Compensated	113,957	134,428	130,929	69,187	80,409	77,848
Total Amount of Payments	$14,511,923	$17,038,861	$16,924,698	$8,981,789	$10,424,273	$9,593,036
Average Weekly Payment	$127.35	$126.75	$129.27	$129.82	$129.64	$123.23

Maryland Federal Programs

PROGRAM	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	226	230	279
Total Continued Claims	1,467	1,767	2,424
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	163	169	231
Total Continued Claims	1,043	1,268	1,347

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment [1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

Maryland Counties in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area [2]

(in thousands)

MAY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	645.6	639.3	617.4
Manufacturing	32.3	32.3	33.8
Durable Goods*	17.4	17.4	18.0
Stone, clay and glass products	1.6	1.6	1.4
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	1.0
Machinery, exc. electrical	1.2	1.2	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	8.5	8.5	8.9
Nondurable goods*	14.9	14.9	15.8
Printing and publishing	8.5	8.6	9.1
Nonmanufacturing	613.3	607.0	583.6
Mining	0.5	0.5	0.4
Construction	53.4	52.1	46.6
Transportation and public utilities	20.2	19.9	18.2
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation, exc. railroads*	11.9	11.7	10.1
Trucking and warehousing	9.4	9.2	7.8
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	8.0	7.9	7.8
Wholesale and retail trade	173.2	170.8	165.1
Wholesale trade	32.6	32.3	30.9
Retail trade*	140.6	138.5	134.2
General merchandise stores	18.4	18.1	17.4
Finance, insurance and real estate*	35.0	34.8	33.4
Banking	7.4	7.3	7.2
Services*	177.4	176.9	168.7
Private educational services	5.9	6.5	6.5
Miscellaneous services	18.4	18.3	18.2
Total government	153.6	152.0	151.2
Total federal government	72.9	72.0	72.3
Total state and local government	80.7	80.0	78.9
Total state government	17.7	17.6	17.3
Total local government	63.0	62.4	61.6

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAIALBLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY — PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED.

Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment [1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Western Maryland [2]

MAY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	81.0	80.0	80.7
Manufacturing	17.5	17.5	17.6
Apparel and other textile products	1.9	1.8	2.0
Printing and publishing	1.4	1.5	1.4
Other manufacturing	14.2	14.2	14.2
Nonmanufacturing	63.5	62.5	63.1
Construction	6.1	5.5	5.8
Transportation and public utilities	6.0	6.0	6.2
Railroad	1.5	1.5	1.8
Transportation, exc. railroads	2.7	2.7	2.6
Communications and public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade*	18.6	18.3	18.0
General Merchandise stores	1.8	1.8	1.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	2.5	2.5	2.4
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.1
Services and mining*	15.5	15.3	15.5
Hotels and other lodgings places	1.2	1.1	1.2
Health services	6.2	6.3	6.5
Social services	1.8	1.7	1.6
Total government	14.8	14.9	15.2
Total federal government	1.6	1.5	1.6
Total state and local government	13.2	13.4	13.6
State government	4.5	4.5	4.4
Local government	8.7	8.9	9.2

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

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Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment [1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Balance of State [2]

MAY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	116.1	112.1	112.8
Manufacturing	23.6	22.9	22.9
Food and kindred products*	9.7	8.9	8.4
Meat products	4.9	5.0	4.7
Preserved fruits and vegetables	2.3	1.9	2.0
Apparel and other textile products	1.5	1.6	2.2
Lumber and wood products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing and publishing	1.6	1.6	1.7
Other manufacturing	9.6	9.6	9.4
Nonmanufacturing	92.5	89.2	89.9
Construction	7.1	7.0	6.8
Transportation and public utilities*	6.3	6.3	6.4
Communications and public utilities	2.3	2.2	2.2
Wholesale and retail trade*	31.7	29.4	29.7
General merchandise stores	2.6	2.6	2.8
Finance, insurance and real estate*	4.5	4.3	4.2
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services and mining*	21.5	20.9	21.2
Health services	7.4	7.4	7.4
Total government	21.4	21.3	21.6
Total federal government	6.2	6.0	5.9
Total state and local government	15.2	15.3	15.7

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

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Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[1] By Industry — By Place of Employment

(in thousands)

Baltimore City

MAY, 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	437.9	435.6	437.7
Manufacturing	54.0	54.2	54.1
Durable Goods*	19.0	19.1	19.0
Stone, clay and glass products	2.6	2.5	2.5
Primary metal industries	3.1	3.3	5.3
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.4
Machinery, exc. electrical	4.5	4.6	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.2	4.1	1.8
Nondurable goods*	35.0	35.1	35.1
Food and kindred products*	9.5	9.4	9.4
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.0
Apparel and other textile products*	5.1	5.1	5.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats	1.3	1.4	1.4
Paper and allied products*	2.6	2.7	2.5
Paperboard containers and boxes	1.7	1.8	1.7
Printing and publishing*	8.8	8.8	8.8
Commercial printing	3.2	3.3	3.2
Chemicals and allied products*	6.3	6.3	6.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.8
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	1.6	1.6	1.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	383.9	381.4	383.6
Construction	17.2	17.3	17.5
Transportation and public utilities	32.5	32.7	33.6
Railroad transportation	2.9	2.9	3.1
Transportation, exc. railroads*	11.5	11.6	11.7
Trucking and warehousing	5.7	5.7	5.3
Comm., electric, gas and sanitary service	18.1	18.2	18.8
Wholesale and retail trade	92.4	90.9	92.2
Wholesale trade	29.4	29.3	28.9
Retail trade	63.0	61.6	63.3
Finance, insurance and real estate*	42.0	42.0	40.6
Banking	12.1	12.0	11.4
Credit agencies and other banks	5.5	5.6	5.7
Insurance carriers	10.4	10.4	10.0
Services and mining*	118.1	117.1	117.2
Health services	36.6	36.7	38.3
Educational services	14.9	14.5	13.9
Social services	5.9	5.7	5.7
Miscellaneous services*	5.5	5.5	4.9
Engineering and architectural services	2.7	2.6	2.4
Total government	81.7	81.4	82.5
Total federal government	14.9	14.6	14.6
Total state and local government	66.8	66.8	67.9
Total state government	28.5	28.5	29.8
Total local government	38.3	38.3	38.1

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample of employers. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

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